MILK GOATS ARE GOOD PRODUCERS

Particularly Well-Suited for Limited Space Where Cows Cannot Be Maintained.

WHOLESOME FOOD FOR CHILD

For General Use, for Drinking, Cooking, Etc., Milk Has Proved Quite Satisfactory—Does Need Succulent Feeds.

In Europe the goat is often spoken of as "the poor man's cow." With us in America the animal has been considered more as an unfailing source of ridicule than as a milk producer of real value. The goat is naturally adapted for the use of those families who find it impossible to keep a cow because of limited space or an insufficient supply of food for the larger animals. There are many suburban homesteads and a few farms in this country where milk goats could be kept at a profit. One animal of

One Good Milk Goat Will Supply an Average Family.

good milking qualities will supply an average family with a fine quality milk for the greater part of the year.

How Much Milk?

About the first question that perspective goat buyers ask is "how much milk will a goat give?" A doe with an average production of two quarts a day for seven or eight months is considered a good animal. Three quarts is thought to indicate an excellent animal. Reliable authorities say that a good goat will yield ten times her body weight of milk annually. The lactation period covers from seven to ten months. The milk has a special value as food for infants and invalids. If a family keeps a milk goat, it can be well assured of a supply of clean, wholesome food, since it is then possible to control the sanitation of the dairy by personal attention.

The esteem in which the milk is held by those who have used it is indicated by the fact that it often retails at 50 cents a quart. Goat's milk can be utilized in all ways that cow's milk can, although for some it is not so well suited. For general use, for drinking, cooking and in tea and coffee the milk has proved very satisfactory. It is not so good, however, as a butter-making material. Good butter can be made from goat's milk, but the operation presents some difficulty due to the fact that the cream rises very slowly. Cheese made from goat's milk is very popular.

Most of the feeds that are valuable for the production of milk by dairy cows are also suitable for does. The advantage for the suburban family is that a smaller quantity of food is required by a milk goat than by a cow. It is ordinarily considered that from six to eight does can be kept on the feed required for one cow. When does are in milk they should be allowed all the roughage that they can consume, such as alfalfa, clover, or mixed hay, and corn stover. They should also receive a liberal quantity of succulent feed—silage, carrots, parsnips, and turnips answer this purpose. Corn, oats, bran, barley, linseed oil meal, or oil cake are the grain feeds best suited for a milk-goat ration. A ration that has been used and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture for the goat's milking season consisted of two pounds of alfalfa or clover hay, one and a half pounds of silage or turnips, and from one to two pounds of grain. The grain ration is made up of a mixture of 100 pounds of corn, 100 pounds oats, 50 pounds bran and ten pounds of linseed oil meal.

Care in Feeding.

Care should always be taken to see that the food is clean and of good quality. Silage, turnips and similar foods that have a strong odor or flavor should be fed after milking, and all uneaten food should be removed from the trough. A good supply of fresh water is necessary, and rock salt should be kept where the animals can reach it whenever they wish.

In purchasing milk goats it is much more satisfactory to observe the does during their lactation period. This gives the buyer an opportunity to study their conformation when they are producing, and the udder development, which is very important, can be better considered. Generally speaking, the marks and conformation which distinguish a good dairy cow should appear in a good doe.

HOGS NEED MUCH ATTENTION

They Are "Spoonfed" Whereas Cattle Go Out and Forage Feed for Themselves.

In comparison with cattle, hogs need a huge amount of labor in their breeding. They are as one man put it, "spoonfed," whereas the cattle go out and forage for themselves. This consequently entails labor, which is high-priced these days.

HORSE WITH GOOD MOUTH

Animal Then Readily Understands and Obeys Signals Conveyed by Means of Reins.

When it is said that a horse has a good mouth it is meant that he readily obeys the signals conveyed to him by the reins and bit and that he will also "go up on the bit" in his work without pulling. A horse is held steady and true in his gait and at all times is under better control when he is "up on the bit."

MAKING CANVASS TO OBTAIN CITY TRADE

District of Good Incomes Offers Splendid Field.

Success Depends in Large Measure on Personality of Person Soliciting—Good Understanding Is Usually Effected.

Producers sometimes obtain customers by making a personal canvass among city dwellers, say marketing specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The neighborhood selected should be one which is not well supplied with markets or grocery stores handling farm produce. A suburban district of homes with good incomes offers a good field in which to solicit trade. Success in making a personal canvass depends in a large measure on the personality of the person making the canvass. He should be neatly dressed, should state his business clearly and concisely, showing the prospective customer why direct marketing would be advantageous and, if possible, he should have samples of the produce that can be furnished. As this method of obtaining customers permits the consumer to see and talk with the producer, a better understanding is usually effected than if they had never seen each other.

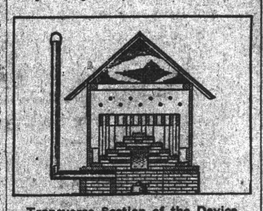
A man living a few miles from Baltimore, who raised poultry, found it impracticable to market his poultry products personally and was not satisfied with the price he could obtain locally. He made a personal canvass of a few homes in a desirable location in Baltimore and obtained four customers to whom he began sending eggs by parcel post. Within a few weeks they had recommended the producer to a sufficient number of customers to purchase all the eggs and poultry the producer could supply. Customers were retained by supplying good quality products and by strict attention to business relations.

BROODER FOR YOUNG CHICKS

Adapted Especially for Outdoor Use or Independently of House for Older Fowls.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a chicken brooder, the invention of R. R. Murray of Milford, Texas, says:

This invention relates to poultry raising, and has particular reference to the care of young chicks. Among the objects is to provide a brooder adapted especially for outdoor use or



Transverse Section of the Device.

independently of a poultry house. The device comprises a hollow pyramidal chick support with a source of heat within the base, depending fabric strips, a ceiling of open mesh material, and a suitable roof, the products of combustion being conveyed outward through a flue.

STEERS FATTEN ON SILAGE

Remarkable Gains, Considering Nature of Feed, Made aa North Dakota Station.

Steers can be fattened profitably on corn silage alone according to a series of tests conducted at the South Dakota experiment station. The steers didn't get off their feed nor were there any bad results in feeding silage as the sole ration. At the close of the tests each year the cattle were shipped to the Chicago market, sold as killers, and brought within a few cents of the market top.

"The gains have been remarkable considering the nature of the feed," said Director Wilson. "In many cases the gains have been larger than cattle of the same age have made on pasture. Hundreds of cattle are wintered on a half starvation ration when if they were fed corn silage from the time they were taken off of grass in the fall they could have been sold late next spring when cattle are usually high in price."

SERUM IS GOOD PREVENTIVE

Not to Be Regarded as Specific Cure for Cholera, Says Doctor Kernkamp, Minnesota Expert.

"Hog cholera serum," says Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, "is not to be considered as a specific cure for this disease, but must be regarded as a preventive. Therefore, its proper use is to be exercised before the disease gets into the herd. Vaccinate your hogs if cholera is near."

EASY TO FATTEN BABY BEEF

Good Breeding and Quality Are Chief Requisites for Most Profitable Results.

It requires no more skill or attention to fatten baby beeves than it does mature cattle, but good breeding and quality are necessary if the greatest returns are to be expected from the production of baby beeves.

PLACE PREMIUM ON QUALITY

Everybody Wants the Best if They Can Afford It—Quantity Not Always Desired.

The premium is on the best—on quality, not quantity—not the second best. Everybody wants the best if they can afford it. If people take the second best it is not because they prefer it.

Selecting Fowls.

Beginners are urged to keep but one variety of a breed of fowls. There is no best breed of poultry. Select the breed that suits your purpose best.

Adorn the Farm.

Plant a running rose along every fence line—adorn the farm with flowers here and there. It will add beauty and value.

Fine-edged tools lose their temper if exposed to the light of the sun for a considerable length of time.

Coat With Cape Over the Back

Garment Gives the Wearer Much Younger and Less Staid Appearance.

MANY LONG WINTER JACKETS

Three-Piece Suits Afford Separate Wrap—Popular Model Shows Three-Quarter Length Semi-Blousing Effect.

There is much to be said for coats with cape backs other than that they are exceedingly fashionable, observes a prominent fashion correspondent. They have the grace of a cape without any of its impractical features. There is the comfort of a good, substantial long coat combined with the artistic outline of the flowing cloak.

That the cape is never really absent from fashions proves that it must have some great staying power. There is some reason for women's always wanting it—for it is always finding a ready acceptance. What can this reason be other than

Navy Blue Velours de Laine Coat Trimmed With Bands of Royal Blue Velvet.

its feminine grace? We may prate at length upon the practical in dress, but the practical minus beauty and artistic appeal never finds real favor.

The cape has considerable romantic and historical background. This probably bears a subconscious influence in its favor. Coming down to the purely practical, a coat is made much warmer by a cape falling over the back, but I cannot say that this has anything to do with its hold on fashions.

It can be claimed, however, that its youthfulness does much for it. Certainly a coat of this type gives its wearer a much younger and less staid appearance than the old-fashioned practical topcoat, which put the finishing touches in more ways than one on a perfectly good-looking costume, for, no matter how smart one's dress and hat might be, the effect was lost through the addition of a prosy looking coat.

Where Parisienne and American Agree

It may safely be said that the cape coat is one of this winter's greatest successes. It is much favored by both the Parisienne and the American. A most interesting cape from Premat is gray velours de laine, and the lining, which is satin, exactly matches the cloth in color. This coat has practically two capes, as the large collar forms a short shoulder cape at the back. The large cape extends in a point at the back. It falls to within six or eight inches from the bottom of the coat.

Another model shows the short cape which Jenny hangs from the top of high muffling collars of fur attached to suit jackets. In this instance the cape is of blue serge, while the collar is of seal. This cape covers the back only. It does not extend over the shoulders, as many do.

A coat from Lanvin features the long cape back which is almost the entire length of the coat. A soft shade of gray duvetyn was chosen for this model. There are trimming bands of green applique embroidery down both sides of the front, also deep bands of the embroidery on the full sleeve.

Cape Back Effects Feature Suit.

The plaited cape back, almost in the form of a panel, is novel but not likely to find the favor that the plain cape backs have. Some of the best French makers feature the cape back of fur, not only on long coats but on short box coats, making these cape backs the same length as the coat itself.

The cape back effect on suits is also a noted feature. One very attractive model of blue serge has a high moleskin collar, from the back of which hangs a cape reaching to just below the waistline, while the actual jacket, of box cut, falls straight to the hipline and is embroidered around the hem with gold and royal blue threads. The coat fastens with two buttons just below the high fur collar, and again with two buttons at the bottom.

Another interesting model is of tobacco brown duvetyn, with the cape back cut in one with the sleeves. This cape is edged with a two-inch band of applique embroidery, the embroidery again appearing down the sides of the coat itself.

Heritage of the Middle Ages.

A second type of topcoat is that in which the moyen-age effect is carried out. These are of long, straight cut, sometimes with a bodice part hanging straight to just above the knees.

This very long-waisted effect, with the upper part of the garment hanging straight, appears to be one of the essential features of this winter's clothes. It has not been carried out, however, in such a marked way in coats, as the means of embodying it in a coat presented considerable difficulty. It was thought at first that what was suitable for a dress was not always adaptable in a coat. Now that coats have become so close akin to frocks, the characteristics of one belong quite as much to the other.

One French coat shows a full flounce gathered to the upper portion at this point, thus forming the lower part of the coat. The flounce is cut at intervals in fishbone shape to show velvet underneath, the coat itself being of cloth.

The long coats shown by Jenny are of straight cut and in most instances have the belt, or semblance of a belt, placed at a low waistline.

This model is developed in navy blue velours de laine trimmed with bands of royal velvet down the right side to the edge of the coat, forming the belt, deep cuffs and high muffling collar. The ornament and tassel, used on one side of the coat only, are of royal blue silk.

Paillettes Grow in Favor.

The other coat, inspired by the dress of the middle ages, is developed in black duvetyn, which makes a very smart topcoat. It is embroidered in jade green and jet paillettes. The use of paillettes this season is most pronounced, this form of trimming being featured by a large majority of the leading dressmakers. Preference is given to black paillettes, jet bugles and jet beads, but colors, too, are often features, such as royal blue, dark green, brown and white.

Evening wraps are very lovely. Many of them are in cape form and are made of brilliant colored velvets, fur trimmed. These capes are straight cut and wrap the figure closely, there being very little fullness. There are a few capes cut to follow closely the lines of the figure. This sort of cape clips the shoulders like a coat and hangs perfectly straight with no fullness whatever.

A large number of three-piece suits have long coats that might almost be worn as a separate wrap. Indeed, so

Showing Black Duvetyn Coat Embroidered in Jade Green and Jet Paillettes.

many of the winter jackets are long that it seems hardly worth while to call attention to their increased length. One of the very popular models shows a three-quarter length semi-blousing jacket. The suit is developed in navy blue duvetyn with peasant embroideries in red and brown with touches of fur.

Slippers Match Frock.

There is an increasing tendency by the smartly dressed woman to wear for evening a brocade slipper that matches her frock. This is the one occasion when a really high heel may be indulged in.

London Sends Sport Hats

American Shops Full of English Styles—More Attention Given to Millinery for Country Wear.

Sport hats from London! Our Millinery shops are full of them. And the American woman who goes in for outdoor life and, like the English woman, lives in her sport clothes until it is time to change for dinner, has taken very kindly to the English type of sport hat, observes a fashion writer.

After all, this is the sort of millinery that the English excel in, for the English milliner finds this type of hat in greater demand than any other. Therefore she spends much time over it, and it is only reasonable that it should be of better design and better made than those of any other country.

Our milliners are giving more and more time to the consideration of hats for life in the country, because the demand for them is increasing all the time. They really are becoming the prettiest type of hat shown.

The American milliner's conception of a sport hat is a little different from that of the English. Our hats might be termed a little less practical and a little more beautiful. The English must give considerable attention to getting something for outdoor life that will withstand fog and mist—elements which do not give us much concern.

Arranging the Veil.

An attractive way of arranging a veil on a small toque is that of draping it rather closely about the crown and gathering the fullness to a knot at either the back or side and permitting the long ends to hang.

Bag Adds Color Note.

Flame-colored leather bags are being carried with dark suits which have no other color note.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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THE STOCKINGS.

The stockings which had been used by Santa Claus for three children were now empty. But they had been very well filled.

Thrilling.

They were being put away now, for Christmas day had almost gone.

"Well," said the first stocking, "it was no wonder I was so excited."

"It was no wonder I was excited," said the second stocking.

"It was no wonder I was excited," said the third stocking.

"Oh," said the first stocking, "I was just as excited as I could be when I hung there waiting for Santa Claus to fill me. It was so wonderful when we heard him coming down the chimney, and then when he came out and filled us with all sorts of interesting things, that was still more exciting!"

"It was wonderful," said the second stocking.

"It was," agreed the third stocking. "But the thing that made me the most excited of all was when the children began to empty us," said the first stocking.

"Oh," said the second stocking, "that was thrilling."

"And I hadn't half realized," said the third stocking, "that it was just going to be a series of excitements. My! but Christmas eve and Christmas day are full of surprises.

"First of all, one has no idea what Santa Claus is going to put in one.

"At least, one may have sort of an idea, but one cannot be sure, and that is interesting and exciting.

"Then comes the time when the children empty us, and they do not know what is inside us, and try to guess by feeling us, and they get an idea when they see what is peeping at them from the top."

"I certainly hadn't realized either how exciting it was all going to be," said the second stocking.

"It seems to be the only word all of us can think of using," said the first stocking. "But whether we use it or not, it is a nice word, for it is the very word that fits all we've been feeling lately. Yes, we've felt excited; that's the word."

"How they chuckled when the apple fell out and then the orange and the penny," said the second stocking. "We each had one of those things in our toe, and we each had all of them in some part of us."

"How they did like the little packages of dates we held," said the third stocking.

"And the tiny toys," said the first stocking.

"And the raisins," said the second stocking.

"And the nuts," said the first stocking.

"And the candy," said the second stocking.

"I had a beautiful candy elephant in me," said the first stocking.

"I had a candy basket in me," said the second stocking.

"And I had a red candy lion," said the third stocking.

"One of the children laughed to see a red candy lion," said the second stocking. "For the lion you had looked so sweet and so good-natured, and lions aren't always so sweet and so good-natured, the child said.

"And your lion was red, too; such a funny color for a lion to be, and yet the child said it wasn't as funny as though it had been pink."

"Yes," said the first stocking, "and the children laughed to see the elephant that I had in me. A lemon-colored elephant, pale yellow rather than gray."

Candy Lion.

"Wasn't it jolly?" said the third stocking.

"I should say so," the second stocking answered.

"Never have I known such a jolly time," the first stocking said. "And wasn't it thrilling when we heard them coming down the stairs Christmas morning, this very morning, singing:

"'Christmas comes but once a year, once a year, once a year.'

"Did you ever in all your stocking lives hear such happy voices? They were just bubbling over with happiness—if happiness can bubble over.

"And oh, how wonderful it has been, even if we are empty now, to have had in us part of Santa Claus' Christmas celebration for the children!"

A Wet Sensation.

"Several of our prominent citizens have left town," remarked Mr. Bibbles.

"What was the trouble?"

"There was some talk of investigating the sources of supply."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Dead Language.

A Scottish countrywoman was taking her son to the school for the first time, and after impressing the schoolmaster with the necessity of the boy's having a thoroughly good education she finished up by saying: "Be sure he learns Latin."

"But, my dear lady," said the schoolmaster, "Latin is a dead language."

"So much the better," replied the woman. "Ye ken, he's going to be an undertaker."—American Boy.

Absolutely Ideal.

To observe Washington's birthday in a fitting manner, a teacher in a Yonkers school told in detail the life of the first President of the United States. She emphasized his honesty, sincerity, bravery and self-reliance. At the close of her discourse, she put this question to the class: "What high office in a nation could such a wonderful man fill?"

A flaxen-haired boy of ten, sitting in a rear seat, raised his hand and blushingly replied: "He'd make a nice husband."—Everybody's Magazine.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 9

JESUS TEACHES FORGIVENESS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 18:21-35.

GOLDEN TEXT—If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you.—Matt. 6:14.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 6:12-15; 18:15-20; Luke 17:3, 4; Eph. 4: 31, 32; Col. 3:12-14.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Forgiving One Another.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Learning to Forgive.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Forgiving and Forgiven.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Forgiveness: Its Meaning and Scope.

In this lesson we have divine instructions as to our behavior in case of ill-treatment.

I. Peter's Question (v. 21).

This question, "How often shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him?" probably was occasioned by the ill treatment which Peter was then receiving at the hands of his fellow disciples. Christ's confession of Peter brought him into the limelight. The question of the disciples (18:1) "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" shows that there was some jealousy of Peter among the disciples and consequent contention among them. From the Lord's teaching as to the efforts to bring about reconciliation in case of offenses between brother and brother He knew that it would require the exercise of the spirit of forgiveness. Peter disposed to be gracious inquires "Till seven times?" showing his readiness to forgive his brother not three times, but twice three times and a little over.

II. Jesus' Answer (v. 22).

The Lord's answer was an astonishing revelation to Peter. He said "Not until seven times, but until seventy times seven." This shows that our willingness to forgive should be limitless.

III. The Two Creditors (vv. 23-35).

This parable of the two creditors illustrates His principles of forgiveness.

1. The gracious creditor (vv. 23-27). The king in this parable represents God, and the servant who is greatly in debt represents the sinner—any sinner, every sinner, you and me. We were hopelessly in debt to God. Ten thousand talents are equal to some twelve millions of dollars. To meet this obligation would be an utter impossibility. This man's plea for time, promising to pay all, much resembles our vain imaginings that we can pay our debt to God, that by our future good works we can atone for our past most grievous sins. By the justice of God's law we were hopelessly condemned; by the grace of God we were freely pardoned.

2. The cruel creditor (vv. 28-35). This man who was forgiven so much found a man who owed him a small sum—about fifteen or seventeen dollars. He shut his ears to the man's entreaty to be patient with him, flew at his throat and cruelly put him into jail. The great mercy shown him did not touch his heart, so he refused to be merciful. Being set free from so great a debt as our sins against God, we should make God's act of unlimited forgiveness toward us the standard of unlimited forgiveness toward others. In dealing with others we should always keep these considerations before us: (1) We ourselves need it and do every day continue to need the forgiveness of God. With all our imperfections and positive sins we need the continued mercy of God. When we pray, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors," let us be sure that we have put away all thought of sin held against others. To pray that prayer otherwise is an abomination. (2) That there is a day of judgment coming and at that day we shall be treated as we treat others. No mercy will be shown to those who have not shown mercy.

The heart, then, of this lesson is that God's gracious act toward us should be the standard of our actions toward others, and that we must exercise the same spirit of forgiveness toward our fellowmen if we would continue to enjoy God's forgiveness. The proof that we are God's children is that we manifest the spirit of God. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matt. 5:48).

Emulate David.

A judge was annoyed by sneering remarks from a conceited lawyer. After one such outburst some one asked him why he did not come down strong on the fellow? The judge looked hard at his questioner, as if to give emphasis to his story, as he said: "Up in our town there lives a dog which, when the moon shines, goes out on the steps and barks and barks away at the moon all night, but the moon keeps on shining." There is sound philosophy in the story. After all, why should we suffer ourselves to be put out by abuse slinging Shimeis? Emulate David, and pass on with calm, patient, heroic self-control, a good conscience, a spirit at peace with every man. It is the stamp of the great soul.

Thank God Every Morning.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you temperance, self-control, diligence, strength of will, content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

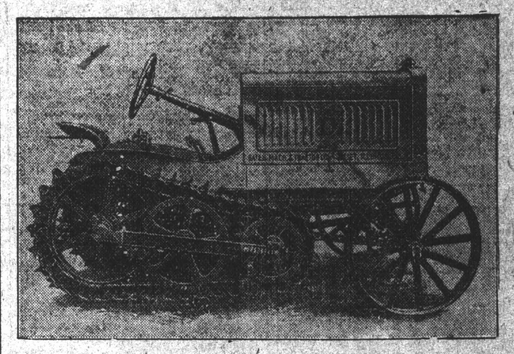
God's Voice.

It hushes one's heart with a gentle awe to go out early in the morning after a clear night, when air and flower and leaf are fragrant with an indescribable freshness, and to listen to God's voice saying "I will be as the dew unto Israel." He is speaking to the hearts of all His people, to your heart and mine.

Jesus' Idea of God.

Jesus was filled with the joy of life because He had the most joyous idea of God that was ever thought of. Jesus taught the disciples that they could take the finest things in life and, raising them to their highest power, ascribe them to God. He told them about the Fatherhood of God and said, "if ye who are evil know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more your heavenly Father!" Jesus taught men to interpret God in the terms of the spiritually best.

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred



The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

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